



BOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Chairman and Members of
the Bourne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my thirteenth Annual Report on the Vital Statistics, Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Urban District.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	10,103
Population - Census 1961	5,339
Population - Registrar General's Estimate 1966	5,750
Number of Inhabited Houses	2,015
Rateable Value	£169,032
Sum represented by a 1d rate	£672

VITAL STATISTICS

Extract from Vital Statistics for the year 1967.

Birth and Death Rates

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the birth and death rates of these areas, comparability factors allowing for this are issued by the Registrar for each Local Government Unit. These factors may be used for calculating what are termed in this Report as 'NET' rates and fair comparisons are obtained if the latter are used when comparing rates with those of any other area (when these have been similarly adjusted) or with the rates for the Country as a whole.

These factors for Births and Deaths in respect of Bourne are 1.00 and 0.82 respectively. The corresponding figure when multiplied by the crude rate (that is for Births or Deaths as the case may be) will give the net rate.

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Live births	42	46	88
Legitimate	42	45	87
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population			15.7
Net live birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population			15.7
Rate for England and Wales			17.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			1.14

Still births	1	-	1
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births			11.2
Rate for England and Wales			14.8
Total live and still births			89

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Deaths	35	40	75
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population			13.0
Net death rate per 1,000 of estimated population			10.7
Rate for England and Wales			11.2

Infantile Mortality (i.e. deaths of infants under the age of one year)

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total number of deaths	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births			NIL
Rate for England and Wales			18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 live births			NIL
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			NIL

Neo-natal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age)

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Neo-natal mortality rate over 1,000 live births			NIL
Rate for England and Wales			12.5

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Early neo-natal deaths (i.e. deaths of infants under one week)	-	-	NIL
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	-	-	NIL
Rate for England and Wales			10.8
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e. still-births and deaths under one week combined) per 1,000 live and still births			11.2
Rate for England and Wales			25.4
Cause of death under one year of age			NIL
Maternal mortality (i.e. death due to pregnancy and childbirth or abortion)			NIL
Rate for England and Wales			0.25

The Birth Rate at 15.7 was somewhat lower than the National figure of 17.2 and this was the third successive year in which this trend has been observed.

The Death Rate of 10.7 was very close to the figure for England and Wales as a whole, but this was only after the Comparability Factor had been used otherwise it would have been 3 per thousand higher. It will be noticed that the Comparability Factor for deaths is 0.82 to allow for the preponderance of elderly persons in this Urban Community over and above that of the Country as a whole.

The Natural Increase, that is excess of live births over deaths was thirteen, precisely the same as the year before. On this index the rate of growth of the town will be slow.

The figure for Infantile Mortality this year in England and Wales was 18.3 per thousand live births and this marked a drop to the lowest figure ever previously recorded. Except for 1966 infantile mortality has been decreasing steadily year by year for thirteen years past. This continues to acclaim the skill and care which are given to the expectant mother before and after her confinement and to her infant.

Bourne however excelled this year in not having a single death of any infant during its first year.

However all these figures have to be read and accepted with a certain reserve. Due to the comparatively small numbers involved an alteration of even one in the figures makes for a big swing in the rate. Thus if we congratulate ourselves one year it may mean sackcloth and ashes another! Vital Statistics in fact for small populations over short periods are rather valueless.

Cardio-Vascular diseases again head the list of causes of death, claiming fifty two or nearly seventy per cent of total. Of these, ten were due to coronary disease of the heart. This has become the major killing disease of middle life. Whilst all the factors which predispose to it are not completely known it is starkly clear that many dig their own graves with their teeth, by eating in excess of their body's requirements. Failure to observe ones increasing silhouette and act on it is folly. Adequate exercise is also vitally important particularly for those who follow a somewhat chair bound existence. Bus drivers are much more prone to the disease than their more physically active conductors. Finally cultivate a period of quiet in each day - the Beatles have tried it but one doesn't need to go to the sub continent of India to obtain its beneficial effects!!

Malignant growths hold second place in the death tables with nineteen. Of these four were cancer of the lung, making ten deaths from this cause in three years. There are virtually no smoke pollution or industrial fumes in this cleanest of clean areas, so those who claim these as causes must think again. The main cause is cigarette smoking and those who condemn the misuse of domestic and industrial flues for emitting fumes and then misuse their own respiratory passages for the conveyance of cancer bearing smoke need to sit down and take a good look at the logic of their attitude - before it is too late!

Last year nearly 27,500 people in England and Wales died of this disease and around 1,500 million pounds sterling was spent on tobacco smoke in the form of cigarettes alone. The incidence of the disease has increased by well over fifty times in fifty years and still the nicotine induced complacency goes on in respect of a disease which is so largely self inflicted and preventable.

It is remarkable that the ladies so instinctively biased to personal freshness and fragrance and to the Home Beautiful should mind so little the neutralisation of the former and vitiation of the atmosphere in the latter by this weed from Virginia.

The Respiratory group of diseases excluding lung cancer, accounted for seven of the deaths, the same as in the previous year.

The motor vehicle accident involved a seventeen year old boy who received a fractured skull and extensive cerebral damage.

The accidental death was due to an 87 year old lady falling in her home and sustaining a fractured pelvis, complicated by kidney failure.

Suicide has increased nationally in the past decade and runs at between five and six thousand per annum. It is sad that Bourne should have added one to the total, that of a seventy seven year old female who chose the way out by drowning herself in the Bourne Eau rather than continuing an existence which had become confused and meaningless to her. The sum total of misery behind these preventable deaths must make a major challenge to our Socio-Medical Scientists.

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Nursing in the Home

Under the County Council scheme there are two District Nurse/Midwives who serve the Bourne Community and parts of the adjoining area.

Welfare Food Services - Mrs. G.Watts, Telephone Number Bourne 2212.

These are provided from the North Street Welfare Centre and are available between the following hours:-

Mondays and Wednesdays	9.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	and	2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Thursdays	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon	and	2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
Tuesdays and Fridays			2.00 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are provided for Bourne by the County Health Department. Application should be made to Mrs. I.M.Pepper, District Home Help Organiser, Barn Hill Clinic, Stamford. Telephone Number - Stamford 2906.

Monday to Friday	8.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
	1.30 p.m. - 5.15 p.m.

This service is engaged almost exclusively in providing for the needs of the elderly and the disabled. Though it owes its origin as a service to the expectant mother at her confinement and subsequent lying in period this has been strangled by its high cost to such persons, who almost universally are called upon to meet the full cost of five shillings per hour.

Five Home Helps are employed full time in the Bourne Urban District and during the year had twenty one cases on their books. All but one of these were over 65 years of age and are likely to be permanently in receipt of help; A night attendance service is also available but was not called upon in the twelve months under review.

Health Visiting

Under the County Council Scheme, one full time Health Visitor should cover Bourne and a little of the Rural District of South Kesteven adjoining it. For the past year this post has been vacant, though Miss Hetherington from Stamford has carried on a few of the most urgent duties and has been helped by Miss Henfry, the local School Nurse.

The duties embrace an advisory service to the whole family and in particular to the weaker members of the community - the under five year olds, the Handicapped school child, the Physically Handicapped, the Elderly and Socially incompetent. Only rudimentary cover can possibly be afforded to these due to the current staff shortages.

Mental Welfare

Mr. H.S. Townsend, Mental Welfare Officer provides the link between the Family Doctor, the mentally ill patient and the hospital service. He also carried out the statutory duties laid down in the Mental Welfare Act 1959 and does preventive work in this field, covering the Bourne area. He is based at Barn Hill House, Stamford, Telephone Number Stamford 2906, though he will soon be living in Bourne.

Ambulance Service

Two ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are stationed in Bourne. As usual all the demands made upon the service were efficiently met.

Infant Welfare and School Clinics

The school clinic is held on each Thursday morning at the Welfare Centre, North Street. The writer is unable to attend as frequently as he would like owing to other commitments clashing with it. It is increasingly being used for infant welfare work and special medical examinations.

The regular Infant Welfare sessions continue to be held on the 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoons in each month and the average attendance at these clinics was 53, with a total for the year of 2775. The number of babies brought to the clinic in the year was 289. It is staffed by a State Registered Nurse and the writer. I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the band of voluntary workers who provide invaluable ancillary services, amongst other things making available infant food and supplements at concessionary prices, infant weighing and record keeping. Much thanks is due to their enthusiasm, and the Annual Christmas Party is a much appreciated event.

Though routine testing for phenylketonurca has continued no case of this abnormality was found.

School Health Service Clinics

Regular Ophthalmic, Physiotherapy and Speech Therapy sessions are held at the North Street premises for the under school age and school age child. The School Health Service also provides a Psychotherapy clinic at the Children's Hostel, West Street, Bourne. Dr. V. Holdway Consultant Child Psychiatrist is in charge of this.

School Dental Service

This service has continued to expand under the guidance of Mr. B. Parsons L.D.S.

During the year 1,466 school children were inspected and of these 584 (forty per cent) required treatment, and forty per cent of those requiring treatment accepted it at the clinic making 232. The number requiring treatment dropped from 56 per cent in the previous year to the 40 per cent figure of this. In addition to the School Child, 79 under school age were inspected and 48 of these required treatment which was then given. Seven expectant mothers had dental inspections and treatment.

The ratio of fillings to extractions was 2 to 1.

Child patients made 466 visits for orthodontic (correction of dental deformities) treatment and seventy two dental appliances were fitted.

Immunisation

Free Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis immunisation is provided by the family doctors under the County Council scheme, as is vaccination against Smallpox also. A small number made use of the same services which are available to them at the North Street Clinic, these mainly coming from the surrounding villages.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

During the year thirty two young expectant mothers attended these classes making an aggregate attendance of one hundred and seventy. These classes are very greatly appreciated by all who attend the Course of eight sessions. As well as educational they are made pleasantly social occasions. Health educational films are shown in addition to those specifically designed for mothercraft purposes.

The Classes are held on Wednesdays from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Cervical Cytology Clinic

This is the first full year of operation of this clinic at Barn Hill House, Stamford, and 304 patents attended.

Unfortunately the demand for this service has been rather disappointing. It is to be hoped that the Women's Organisations as trend setters will help to popularise it. Several from Bourne have attended and any will be welcome at the Clinic by appointment through Mrs. Williams, Centre Secretary, Barn Hill House, Stamford. The Clinic is jointly run by Dr. A. Whiteley and the writer.

Hospital Services

These are provided by the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board who control the Butterfield Hospital and the Chest Hospital. St. Peter's Hospital for the mentally incapacitated however comes within the jurisdiction of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, who also provide all the mental treatment services for this area. A Clinic for diseases of the chest is held at Bourne Chest Hospital each Thursday by Dr. Bernard Royce, Consultant ChestPhysician.

Venereal Diseases

Clinics are held at the out-patients department, Memorial Hospital, Peterborough under Dr. N.A. Ross.

Males:-	Mondays:	4.30 p.m.	to	6.30 p.m.
	Wednesdays:	5.30 p.m.	to	7.00 p.m.
Females:-	Tuesdays:	10.30 a.m.	to	12.30 p.m.
	Thursdays:	4.30 p.m.	to	6.30 p.m.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological investigations including milk examinations for brucellosis are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Peterborough under the control of Dr. Glencross I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the ever generous help, advice and courtesy - which has been extended to us at all times by the Director and his Staff.

PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	<u>Puerperal</u> <u>Pyrexia</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Scarlet</u> <u>Fever</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	13	2	15
3 - 4	-	15	-	15
5 - 9	-	24	-	24
9 -15	-	4	-	4
15 -20	-	3	-	3
20 -35	2	-	-	2
35 -45	-	-	-	-
45 -65	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-
Ages unknown	-	2	1	3

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases - excluding Tuberculosis, was down on the previous year. There were 66 such cases compared with 191 in 1966 and 37 in 1965. The drop was due to the lower incidence of measles in the population which had been subjected to its biennial visitation the previous year. It is hoped that the advent of the new measles vaccine will stamp out this virtually last remaining severe infectious disease of childhood. Though frequently mild the disease can cause complications in the lungs, ears and in some cases the brain so it is up to us all to prevent these by preventing the disease in the first instance. Let it be abolished as has been Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Small Pox except as self inflicted injuries.

There were no cases of Dysentery or of Food Poisoning which indicates a good standard of Hygiene in the Food businesses and in the Home.

Notifications of Scarlet Fever amounted to a mere three but behind the other manifestation of the Beta Haemolytic streptococcus in the two puerperal pyrexias lay quite a drama. It was early in the year that Mrs. X soon after her confinement was admitted to Hospital with acute abdominal pain. The organism causing this illness was indentified as a streptococcus of an unusual type. Subsequently over the next few weeks it was identified in two other cases, also in a nose and throat of a midwife and was also cultured from the umbilicus of several babies, who were not inter-related. In chasing the infection many more swabs were taken from other individuals but for all the investigations it never could be established who infected who, though every possible link in the chain was carefully scrutinised. It only goes to show that when the streptococcus leaves the nose or throat and becomes active in the genital tract it can be serious indeed.

There was also a sharp outbreak of streptococcal throat infection at the Bourne Hostel which ruined their Christmas Party but fortunately had burnt itself out by Christmas Day.

It is now seventeen years and twenty years respectively since Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria reared their ugly heads in the town. This triumph of preventive medicine can only be consolidated and maintained if every mother ensures that her children are fully protected by immunisation against these dreadful and crippling diseases during their first year of life, and again prior to going to school. That all too many are negligent or apathetic is borne out by the statistics which show that only 76.6 per cent of the children in this County are protected against Diphtheria and even more reprehensible only 71.4 per cent against Poliomyelitis. There are so many new hazards in the complex technological world in which we live that it behoves everyone of us to accept every available means of combating those hazards which we can overcome. Not to do so is zany beyond the nightmares of Ken Dodds.

There is an increasing demand for smallpox vaccination probably due to the requirements for foreign travel and the very best time to have this done is soon after the first birthday.

All new personnel of the South Lincolnshire Water Board who are employed within the area in any capacity which brings them into contact with the water supplies have Widal blood tests carried out by the Council's Medical Officer.

This co-operation is readily given and is appreciated. It ensures as far as is humanly possible that no employee who is unsuspectingly harbouring one of the intestinal group of diseases will be given the chance to contaminate the water supply on which all depend.

The Council supply all their workmen at occupational risk with a card of explanation and precautions against Weil's disease. This is a dangerous infection causing jaundice and is associated with rats and rat frequented places. Any other employer with employees at similar risk can obtain copies from the Health Department.

Venereal Disease

Nationally the number of new cases of venereal disease continues to rise and after measles has the highest incidence of any communicable disease. All too many of these cases have been in teenagers.

In so far as that area of South Kesteven, which looks to the Peterborough Memorial Hospital Clinic for the treatment of their disease is concerned, there were 25 new cases in 1967 of which four were due to Gonorrhoea. This figure includes Bourne but unfortunately there is no separate statistics for the Town, and indeed this figure would be unreliable as some would go further afield for their treatment.

If research and treatment on both moral and medical planes could eradicate these diseases it would be an enormous benefit to the Public Health of this country and many others.

Tuberculosis

For the second year in succession there were no cases of Tuberculosis of either the pulmonary or non-pulmonary variety and no death was recorded from the disease. May this presage a long period of immunity from the infection.

I wish to acknowledge yet again the fine liaison which exists between Miss Hetherington our Health Visitor and Dr. Bernard Royce, Dr. Sims and the staff of the Bourne Chest Hospital. She visits there regularly and becomes fully acquainted with her patients and in turn can give an up to date picture of the home conditions to her hospital colleagues. This interchange of information makes the follow up of patients and their contacts in the home an infinitely more valuable service.

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme is now in its eighth year. All children aged thirteen years and upward are eligible for vaccination against tuberculosis. Of the 147 in Bourne who were eligible and offered it, 107 accepted and of these 88 were subsequently skin tested. Eighty two were found to be negative and duly received their vaccination. Five were positive and had chest x-rays but no active tuberculosis was found. One was absent at the time of reading the skin tests and will be recalled next year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The responsibility for the supply and distribution of water is that of the South Lincs. Water Board on which Bourne is represented by one member and he is in fact Chairman designate of that important Authority.

The water is obtained by a 36 inch and 13 inch bore and is abstracted in the main from the Lincolnshire Limestone strata (the lower Oolite). Typically the water on abstraction is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is very hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not considered excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic purity. There is no liability to plumbo-solvency from a water of such a character. However it must be borne in mind that in those homes where domestic water softeners of the permutit type have been installed the character of the water is changed. In these circumstances lead solvency could occur where there is lead plumbing and some water should always be run off before that morning cup of tea is brewed.

I am much indebted to Mr. Eagles, Engineer and Manager to the Board for the following

report on the new work done during the year and for his comments. His ready help and co-operation are greatly appreciated.

" The total quantity of water supplied to the Bourne Urban District for the period under review was 20,954,000 gallons which was 2,654,000 gallons above the figure for the previous year or an increase of approximately 3 per cent.

The daily average for 1967 was 249,189 gallons compared with 241,918 gallons for 1966 and 207,739 gallons for 1965. On a populations basis of 5,739 the water demand per head per day for 1967 is 43.42 gallons compared with 43.47 gallons for the previous year.

The programme of water sampling for bacteriological examination at both the source of supply and various points in the distribution system was continued through the year with satisfactory results.

The following table indicates the length and diameter of mains laid during the year and I would add at this juncture that all new mains are tested and put into service only after two consecutive clear bacteriological reports have been obtained.

Location	Diameter	
	3"	4"
Harvey Close	298	
Ostler Drive		320
The Austerby		155
Forest View Estate	220	200
Total yardage	518	675

The net increase in domestic services was 36

The whole of the Bourne Urban District receives its supply from the source works at the Manning Road pumping station, Bourne, and a copy of a recent chemical analysis of the water from this station is attached.

ANALYSIS OF A TYPICAL SAMPLE OF WATER
FROM THE SUPPLIES TO THE DISTRICT FROM THE BOURNE PUMPING STATION
(parts per 1,000,000)

pH	7.4
Chlorine present as Chloride	25.0
Hardness:	
Carbonate	230.0
Non-Carbonate	150.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.00
Albuminoid Nirtogen	0.02
Oxygen Absorbed	0.30
Free Carbon Dioxide.. .. .	20.0
Dissolved Solids dried at 180° C	455.0
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	230.0
Residual Chlorine	Absent
Fluoride (F)	Less than 0.1
Electric Conductivity	680.0
Metals:	
Iron	Absent
Zinc	Absent
Copper	Absent
Lead	Absent
Manganese	Absent

" This sample is clear and bright in appearance, just on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character though not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is of very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity indicative of wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

The increasing demands for water for so many commercial and domestic purposes naturally create equally heavy demands on the sewage disposal services. To cope with this demand new sewers, modifications and extensions at the disposal works and a constant watch on the works themselves and their end products are essential. Who knows that fact of Urban life better than Mr. M. Silverwood in the capacity of our energetic Surveyor? He has kindly commented as follows:-

" The Contract for the extensions to the town's Sewage Disposal Works was completed in December of last year. This work consisted of the construction of two new filters and two new humus tanks with the adaptation of the existing humus tanks to form sludge concentrating tanks. In addition the area of sludge drying beds was considerably increased. In spite of the time of year the filters were brought into operation, the effluent showed an immediate improvement and in January the whole of the new additions were in full operation. It is very gratifying to note that since that date, for the whole of year the immediate improvement in the effluent entering the Bourne Eau was maintained, in fact the sampling carried out by the Welland and Nene River Board produced a series of satisfactory results. This is I feel a tribute to the close attention paid at the early stages of operation by Mr. Maxfield, the Chemist, appointed and employed jointly by South Kesteven R.D.C., and the Council the previous year. By extensive test sampling it was very easy to pinpoint the location of any specific source of trouble and Mr. Maxfield's help has been invaluable during the year. The very fact that there has been such a considerable improvement in the efficiency of the Works has presented the department with a problem. Because of the improvement in suspended matter being taken out of the effluent, this has created a substantial increase in the volume of sludge which has to be dealt with and during the whole of the year the amount of sludge was almost too much for the capacity of the sludge drying beds. This is a normal adjunct to newly operational filters particularly when they come into operation in the winter. However, it is hoped in the future that the sludge drying facilities will be considerably improved when stage III of the Sewage Works Development is proceeded with.

During the year the final details were completed of Stage II of the Council's Sewerage Scheme. This scheme entails the laying of new foul and surface water sewers from the Sewage Works through Eastgate, Willoughby Road, Abbey Road and on to the Market Place. This will enable the separation scheme and new sewers of Stage I in West Street to be fully utilised, and consequently it is hoped that the considerable amount of infiltrating and surface water which the Sewage Works are having to deal with at the present time will be diverted into the surface sewers. Following the completion of these details application was made to the Ministry to proceed to Tender stage and in November of this year the Council were informed that the Scheme could be proceeded with. It is hoped therefore, that work will be commenced in the Spring of next year.

During the year the Council had to act very quickly in the laying of a new trunk sewer brought about by the extension of considerable development in West Road. In the previous year an extension to the development of Westwood Drive necessitated the construction of a small ejector station and in the early part of this year two more schemes were presented to the Council for approval, involving the construction of a further 104 houses. The details provided in the application demonstrated that the Council would eventually be left with the maintenance and running costs of two further small ejector stations and instructions

were given to investigate the feasibility of dealing with all this development by a main gravity sewer. This as a result of a survey, was found to be possible and a scheme was prepared and with the financial assistance of the developers the necessary application to the Ministry was made. It is gratifying to report that loan sanction and full approval was granted within three weeks. Immediately work was commenced and the scheme was completed in less than three months. In that time some half mile of 9" sewer together with nine manholes was laid and will be the deepest sewer the Council have hitherto constructed.

The programme to ensure the adequate surface water drainage outlet for the town i.e., the diversion of the Carr Dyke has proved an extremely difficult job and work was still not completed by the end of the year. However, certain benefits are already evident; the source of the severe flooding in the Willoughby Road, Spalding Road, area has now ceased and by the considerable lowering of the levels of the old course of the Carr Dyke the ultimate benefits to the various outfalls from the built up area of the town will be in future years immense. Considerable work was carried out in the Coggles Causeway area to remedy for all time the flooding which occurs in South Road and by the enlarging and cutting out of defective lengths of the large brick culvert, the principal large development will now be effected. It is hoped that here again adequate capacity will be provided for a considerable number of years.

The Public Health Committee are still actively engaged with their Consulting Engineers in proceeding with considering further improvements, in particular Stage III to the Sewage Works, which will be moving further forward in the coming year and agreement has now been made which will enable this to be done in the making of a trade effluent agreement with the large skin processing works. It is hoped also that further progress will be made in improving the surface water drainage from the northern area now that the Carr Dyke diversion Scheme is nearing completion."

Water, essential as it is to all the many activities of mankind and to life itself, has only recently come to be regarded as a National Asset - and not before time. Rightly the River Boards have been given far reaching powers to ensure that no one and no Authority shall pollute our ponds, Rivers, dykes and waterways, and in fact to safeguard the Nation's water in the Nation's interest.

Concurrently with this realisation and the relevant legislation there has been a great increase in the use of water for domestic purposes. New houses, improvement and conversion grants for the provision of baths and water closets and a general increase in the standards of living with more washing machines, more car washing, and so on have boosted water consumption enormously.

Increasing demands

The effluents from all these sources, many of them containing the sophisticated solvents and chemicals now used widely in our homes for cleansing purposes, obviously make increasingly heavy demands upon sewage disposal works which have to operate at the utmost efficiency if they are to cope with the situation.

River Authorities now dictate the terms on which they are prepared to accept final effluents from sewage disposal works including such matters as:-

Minimum transparency

Upper and lower limits of P.H. value - acidity and alkalinity

Maximum suspended solids

Maximum oxygen absorption

Maximum content of cyanides, phenols, grease and many other substances inimical to fish life and food.

It is an offence to cause or permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter to enter a stream or to aggravate pollution, and there are precise chemical terms indicating what is, and what is not permissible. Local Authorities who are found breaching these regulations and standards are liable to prosecution as current case law amply demonstrates; so it behoves all sewage authorities to put, and to maintain, their house in order.

It was a most statesman like act therefore, when the Authority in association with the South Kesteven R.D.C., appointed a Sewage Works Chemist/Manager, to advise them on the spot on the chemical and functioning idiosyncrasies of their works. After all these are a complex chemical and bacteriological laboratory and have to be treated accordingly. Mr. Maxfield our Chemist speaks of the work as follows:-

"Sewage Treatment Plant - Bourne U.D.C.

During the early part of February, 1967, the two new filters at this works reached maximum efficiency. As a result the effluent discharged has, with two exceptions, been within the standards required by the Welland and Nene River Authority. In the early part of June, 1967, rising sludge in Humus tanks resulted in poor effluent quality. This was due to difficulties in sludge disposal and was quickly

overcome. As a result of a discharge of trade waste to the sewers in September, 1967, the effluent from the works was unsatisfactory as regards B.O.D. (Biochemical Oxygen Demand). The discharge was traced and steps were taken to prevent any further trade wates gaining access to the sewer.

Analysis of Effluent

Average for year ending 31st December, 1967.

Suspended Solids	23 mg/1
B.O.D.	19.2 mg/1

Conditions applied by the River Authority:-

Suspended Solids	not to exceed 30 mg/1
B.O.D.	not to exceed 20 mg/1

The treatment plant at Twenty should produce a satsifactory effluent when the necessary humus tank is installed. At present large quantities of Suspended Solids are being discharged with the effluent.

In the case of all these small works the conditions applied by the River Authority are:-

Suspended Solids	not to exceed 30 mg/1
B.O.D.	not to exceed 20 mg/1

Two private water supplies have been analysed during the year.

- (a) At Cawthorpe it was found that water storage tanks were contaminated with organic matter due to faulty lids.
- (b) a private water supply to the village of Twenty was found to contain an excess of soluble iron which was the cause of the complaint regarding bitter taste.

Samples of trade effluent which is proposed to be treated at the Bourne Urban District Council treatment works were analysed and the results were sent to the Council's Consulting Engineer."

The Public Conveniences in the Recreation Ground and in South Street, have been treated better this year but unfortunately those at the Corn Exchange received the

brutish attention of vandals whose physical strength was obviously in indirect proportion to their brains.

The recently modernised swimming Bath provided by the Bourne United Charities has been a Mecca for all who love this sport and now combines the attributes of good hygienic standards with an idyllic setting in the Abbey Lawns. Regular sampling of the water was maintained throughout the season. May I appeal that anyone with "Athletes foot" or with Verrucca, that is Plantar Warts, will not use the bath or at least not without a cover on their feet both in the bath and in the changing rooms and annexes, as both conditions are so easily spread by the wet feet on communal ground.

The Council are the Burial Authority and there is ample provision of burial ground for the foreseeable future. There were forty-seven burials during the year. The nearest crematorium is at Marholm, Peterborough and this is being used increasingly as an alternative to interment.

Mortuary facilities for the Coroner, the Police and the Pathologist are met by the modern one at the Stamford Hospital. In addition in order to meet emergency local needs the Management Committee of St. Peter's Hospital Bourne have generously agreed that use can be made in such cases of their Mortuary on a casual user basis. Actually the necessity for doing so has not arisen in the past four years.

A weekly domestic refuse collection service to the house door is provided - Paper Salvage is also collected which has the advantage of saving freighter space and also preventing unnecessary highly inflammable material being carried to the tipping site. The Council is lucky in having adequate tipping space available virtually on their doorstep for many years to come, at a time when this is a national problem. However, sooner or later the concept of a destructor plant possible in association with other Local Authorities will have to be considered.

Collection of trade waste is also carried out and this service is given to forty-one businesses at moderate charges.

There were no reported cases of infestation with bed bugs, fleas, lice, or scabies giving a second year of freedom from these indices of dirt and neglect. Is the regular inspection of the heads of school children for possible infestation with lice still necessary? It is after all repugnant alike for a State Registered Nurse and for the Child. Has anyone worked out what this pursuit of a louse costs in these days and the quarterly returns which have to be made on the subject so far as the school child is concerned.

After the second mild winter in succession a big increase in the rat population was to be expected but no major infestation was allowed to occur due to the competent activities of our Rodent Operator.

Though the unthinking person still tosses the unwanted article into the Bourne Eau from time to time, the litter problem is not an obtrusive one. There is a high standard of civic pride which remained undaunted by the fact that after being adjudged the Best Kept Small Town in Lincolnshire for each of two years previously it was beaten into second place on this occasion and just failed to complete the HAT TRICK.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The two slaughterhouses in the town continue to provide sufficient facilities not only for it but for a substantial surrounding area.

A hundred per cent meat inspection has been dutifully maintained throughout the year.

The Food Hygiene Regulations and the Codes of Practice based upon them are now complied with almost universally. It is evident however that premises may be provided with all the necessary facilities and yet no function to the standards required for the first class food hygiene. This may be due to the actual work being carried out in a muddled or unmethodical way resulting in uncleanness. The state of food premises can often be judged on its back yard. The back of the shop where new stock is broken down is not always as immaculate as where the same food is shown for sale. It is in all these matters that the Health Inspector with his regular friendly visit can do such valuable work by drawing attention to any breach in the hygienic handling of the food and have it corrected, for often the breach has been unwitting.

Though food is sold from open air market stalls on Market Days and from alfresco buffets on public occasions, it is difficult to see how with the best will in the world, owners can match their responsibilities to the limitations of the situation.

Mr. Hawley, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures took nineteen samples in Bourne under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The articles sampled were as follows:-

Butter	1	Meats (tinned)	1
Coffee	1	Milk	8
Honey	1	Soft drinks	2
Glace Angelica	1	Vinegar (malt)	1
Meat Pie	1	Wheaten loaves	2

Commenting on these Mr. Hawley says:-

"MILK"

"The preservation of milk by the addition of chemicals is forbidden, as is the colouring of milk by artificial means.

"The preservation of milk by heat treatment is only part of a distribution problem which taxes the ingenuity of all concerned with the marketing of milk. A great deal of research is currently going on into the possibility of improving still further the keeping quality of milk, with a view to saving the enormously costly daily delivery system. Sales of UHT milk are increasing slowly, but liquid milk is something the British housewife is accustomed to receive fresh daily and, so far, efforts to wean her from her preference for liquid milk in glass bottles have been unsuccessful. Although UHT will keep fresh for many weeks, one of its drawbacks is that it must be kept sterile in hermetically-sealed containers, and, so far, this has meant the awkwardly-shaped tetrahedron. However, one large dairy is experimenting with disposable plastic containers of conventional shape and that may prove to be the answer.

"Nowadays, an increasing quantity of milk is collected from farms once daily by refrigerated tankers. On the farms, the cows are milked by machine and the milk flows (untouched by hand) from the cow to the farm storage tank, where it is kept at a low temperature until the once-daily collection. Coolness and Cleanliness are the two most important factors in this cycle of operations for it is well-known that cold clean milk will keep a great deal longer than milk which initially has a high bacterial content and subsequently is allowed to assume the higher temperatures which favour bacterial growth and early souring.

"While the keeping quality of milk is enormously important, an equally important factor is its nutritional value, for milk is an invaluable element in the nation's diet, contributing protein calcium and other essential nutrients (as well as vitamins) in a palatable and assimilable form. Milk is an extremely complex substance and though anything from 85% to 89% of natural milk may be water, the special blend of solids is one of nature's masterpieces. The statutory standard for milk (below which it is presumed to be adulterated until the contrary is proved) is 88.5% water, 3% fat and 8.5% solids other than fat. Variations are slight and good average milk rarely contains more than 3.75% fat and 8.75% other solids (leaving 87.5% water). The milk from Channel Islands and South Devon cows if sold as such, must contain a minimum of 4% fat, but even the best Channel Islands milk will still contain about 85% water. Nevertheless, the deliberate watering of milk has always been held to be reprehensible and, nowadays, is extremely rare."

"All eight milk samples from Bourne were genuine."

"Butter"

"By statutory definition (Butter Regulations 1966), butter must be made exclusively from

cows' milk, with or without salt and with or without certain permitted colours, all of vegetable origin, namely, annatto, carotene and turmeric. It must contain a minimum of 80% of milk-fat and not more than 2% of milk solids other than fat. It must not contain preservatives (other than salt) and not more than 16% water. It may, however, contain certain permitted antioxidants (Antioxidants in Food Regulations, 1958). These are complex chemical substances such as propyl gallate etc., which ... delay, retard or prevent the development of rancidity or other flavour deterioration in edible fats".

... and since most fats become rancid on exposure to air and light, the addition of anti-oxidants is permitted by law to extend the shelf-life of these essential foods. The sample of butter submitted was satisfactory and contained 15.05% of water.

"Meat Products"

"There has always been a great deal of uncertainty about the composition of meat products and though the packers of the better-quality tinned meats have always accepted 95% of meat as a proper standard for tinned beef steak, others have preferred to describe their products as 'beef steak with gravy' or in some other indefinite manner to justify a lower meat content. In recent years, 'Casserole steak' has been the popular euphemism for much of this lower-grade tinned meat, but Regulations which come into force on 31st May 1969 (The Canned Meat Product Regulations 1967) will go a long way towards defining the confusing terminology of the canned meat trade. It seems unfortunate that the legislators have had to accept thirty five separate designations of these products - from 'brawn' to 'stuffed meat loaf' - but the cognoscenti, at least, will know what all these descriptions mean, even though the housewife may still be somewhat confused."

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Hawley for all his unfailing co-operation and help over yet another year.

One complaint, that of finding a child's plastic toy in a bottle of milk was received from a Bourne resident and investigated.

Milk is of such paramount importance as a food for young and old that every effort must be made to safeguard it from contamination. Penicillin used in the treatment of mastitis in cows can get into the milk and once there, pasteurisation does not remove it. No sample of milk taken locally revealed its presence, but it can occur as on checking with the staff of a pasteurisation plant it was found in 33 milks out of a total of 3956 sampled. Another hazard peculiar to unpasteurised milk is the presence of the Brucella organism which causes contagious abortion in cattle and undulant fever in man.

This disease is a cause of serious ill health over a long period and can result in profound depression and emotional changes. A sample of milk taken within the Urban District was found to contain live brucella organisms. The source was traced and immediately resulted in the requisite Order being served compelling heat treatment prior to sale. This underlines the fact that however carefully produced and handled only a heat treated milk is a safe milk. There should be a National Brucellosis eradication scheme along the lines of the most effective tuberculosis eradication one.

The problem of toxic chemicals in food has been ventilated often. There is no doubt that the Agricultural and Horticultural Industries are dependant on these for pest control and they have revolutionised this and brought enormous increases in Food Production. On the other hand if residues persist in the food we eat can they cause harm to the consumer? The experts answer no to this, provided permitted limits are not exceeded. During the year sixteen samples of selected foods were taken by the Kesteven Food and Drugs Authority for analysis and of these twelve showed toxic residues but all were within normally accepted limits. Meanwhile on average we have two parts per million of D.D.T. in our body fat - a substance quite unknown to science prior to the last war.

HOUSING

Number of Council Houses at 31st December, 1967	594
Number of Council Houses built during the year ended 31st December 1967	NIL
Number of Council Houses in course of construction at 31st December 1967	NIL
Number of Private Houses built during the year	50
Number of Improvement Grants given (Discretionary and Standard)	24
Number on waiting list for Council Houses	119

For the first time for many years no new Council houses were completed during the year or were under construction at the year's end. Private enterprise did better producing fifty but even this was ten below their achievement of the previous year. There is however every indication that Bourne will become

an ever expanding residential Centre, a trend which will be magnified greatly as the Peterborough expansion gathers momentum. The services will have to be planned accordingly.

The Council continue to operate a points scheme in the allocation of houses and priority is thereby established for those who can claim advancement on the grounds of ill health in themselves or of an unhealthy environment. There were fourteen such cases during the year. A full personal investigation is carried out by the writer into the medical and environmental conditions before an allocation of Health Points is made and the circumstances are reported to the Health Committee. Only thus can the urgency and priority of each individual's need be assessed and the best equation of that need to the housing available made.

The Slum Clearance problem in Bourne is non-existent, though an occasional individual unfit house must fall into that category as the views on what a home should consist of in the way of facilities is never static.

The Council do all that lie within their power to encourage the owners of suitable properties to modernise them and give them a new lease of life. During the year twenty four Improvement Grants were made in pursuance of this policy, against the eleven of the previous year. The new Housing Bill, when it is passed, will encourage still further the reluctant owner to come forward, but some of its proposals such as those relating to internal arrangement and the reduction of the standards required for Grant Aid will cause headaches.

The number on the waiting list has increased from 99 the year before to 119 in that under review, and of these at least a quarter were for elderly persons' accommodation. The demands on this are insatiable. Working with the elderly underlines the fact that few of them are physically entirely fit. Obviously with each passing year there is a concomitant fall in their physical resources and special senses of vision and hearing. Gradually their ability to cope with obstacles such as stairways become less and less. Accordingly to meet the continuing requirements of the elderly, well designed ground floor accommodation is the only true answer. The physical facts of age are a challenge to the planners which must be faced realistically. To watch an elderly sufferer from arthritis and a failing heart, or an elderly and frail bronchitic patient negotiating a stairway is to see the validity of these observations. The importance of adequate heating and insulation in the homes of the elderly cannot be over emphasised as

as they prevent deadly hypothermia.

Housing Authorities in general are finding would be tenants much more 'Choosey' and the young in particular are wanting their homes to be up to the Parker Morris standard.

The Council have a group of twenty two dwellings which are Warden supervised and these are greatly sought after. In Bourne there is also a County Welfare Hostel for forty eight residents, so the town is well served, having additionally the Alms Houses of the Bourne United Charities to add to their resources.

Of the 99 Council houses at the end of last year which were without hot water systems a further ten in Burghley Street have been modernised.

They still have Eighty Nine situated as follows:-

George Street	38
Harrington Street	51

The work of modernisation is going forward now, and will in the future, just as expeditiously as circumstances financial and otherwise will permit.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

One man had to be removed compulsorily from his home to hospital. He was living alone and for several days had been confined to bed in the care of a neighbour. He was senile debilitated incontinent and incapable of dealing with his physical requirements. He bore evidence of having had a stroke previously but retained a stubborn determination, in spite of every appeal and cajolement, to remain in his own home.

His combination of physical and environmental circumstances made it dangerous for him to be left where he was; so protesting to the last he was conveyed to hospital.

Such cases as these are extremely sad and the invoking of the Act is only justifiable when every conceivable alternative has been tried and has failed.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Council give financial support to the Central Council for Health Education and make full use of the leaflets, posters and propaganda material which it supplies.

"In his diet he observed some measure,
There were no superfluities for pleasure."

This was how Chaucer described the good physician in his Canterbury Tales. This doctor was the true health educator for he did so by example as all who follow this discipline must, by practising the advice they give. This needs underlining. There are those who accept that smoking causes lung cancer and agree that the young should be discouraged from smoking yet who at the same time see no need to give it up themselves. It is an established fact that our mode of living profoundly affects our state of health and overeating, lack of exercise and dissipation of leisure time are all adverse influences which should be overcome.

Far more attention should be paid to safety in the home and in particular the homes of the elderly. It is very important that at regular intervals an appraising eye should be cast around the furnishings and fittings to take note of and correct any features which might be likely to cause accidents. Loose rugs and floor coverings, poorly illuminated stairways and passages and amateurish fixing of electrical appliances are all fraught with danger. All too often it is not appreciated that our homes are the most dangerous of all the places where we spend our time. On average twenty two people die of an accident in the home every day.

Compare this with twenty (before the breathalyser) who are fatally injured on the roads, rail and waterways; with the four at work and the seven who die from miscellaneous accidents each day in the year and it alters the perspective.

Every year more than one and a half million people attend hospital for treatment for accidents in the home and there are many more who are dealt with by their family doctor.

Surely every effort should be made to prevent the causes of this huge toll of life, limb and money. Maybe one of the leading Pop Groups will immortalise.

H C M E S A F E H O M E

MISCELLANY

The Health Department continues to get its share of socio-medical problems. Many seem to think that the Welfare State and its provisions cover all eventualities, but often this is not the case, either because there is nothing in the Book of Rules to cover the particular needs

of an individual or because that individual is loathe to accept what help can be given. The elderly recluse living alone, presents a particularly difficult problem when she withdraws herself from contact with society, exists between her four walls and stubbornly follows a policy of self sufficiency in defiance of the facts. Such a person drifts down into domestic and nutritional inadequacy and is usually swamped by bric a brac or pets. To help such people in their stubborn independence is most arduous and one is forced to the view that only by finding these cases early and reaching them before their door is shut to all comers can a happy solution be effected. Several such cases required attention during the year.

Unsatisfactory housing can also precipitate a crisis. Mr. and Mrs. X. had three children under 3 years all of whom were constantly under treatment for chest infections. There was no water supply to their kitchen and no food store. Their bathroom was down a flight of stairs and through a bedroom shared by two males, the elder in his twenties. The journey to the lavatory was down two flights of stairs, through someone else's kitchen and then across a yard. - a journey perilous on a winter's night. Such 'flats' are pounced on by the house hungry and then regretted at leisure.

Even much better accommodation than this can by reason of bad internal arrangement become a millstone round the neck of the elderly, when physical limitations intervene. What a wonderful boon the grouped dwelling schemes are to such as these who still want to maintain their own home and bits and pieces around them. It is most regrettable that should an elderly couple have to go to Welfare Accommodation there is no provision for them to sleep together thus breaking on the altar of administration the connubial bed.

The Welfare State was built by Beveridge in the concept that discrimination and restrictions were intolerable and that all benefits and services should be offered to all citizens as of right and not alone to those who needed them. Is this view tenable and sacrosanct? Is there not a case for canalising our limited resources of money and personnel in the socio-medical services to those under greatest pressure such as children in large families, the elderly and the disabled in mind or body. In other words should there not be a policy of selective social help instead of universal largesse?

When death takes one or the other partner of a long and happy marriage, the survivor is faced with a crisis as great as any that life can bring. At the time there are many expressions of sympathy, visitors abound and the first hurt may be eased, but all too soon these visitors become fewer and the busy world forgets. It is then that loneliness can come and extinguish hope. Could not more be done to help widows or widowers over their period of readjustment.

The Meals on Wheels scheme run by the W.R.V.S. of Bourne under the guidance of their Centre Secretary and Supervisor Mrs. Webb and Mrs. A. Wherry respectively, continues to carry on its wonderful work. Throughout the year meals were delivered to an average of twenty elderly persons twice a week and the total number of meals provided came to 1946. A rota of twelve drivers and assistants carry on this humanitarian service. During term times the meals are drawn from the Central School Kitchen and during holiday times Mrs. Smith of the Hereward Cafe has very nobly filled the breach so that those accustomed to this dietary help have not to go short. In addition two other persons living in Dyke are regular recipients of meals, delivered in their case by the Morton Service.

I wish to thank Mr. Dix the Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance for so kindly agreeing once again to distribute copies of the Council's Synopsis of the Services available to the Elderly. This is done by placing one in the pension documents of each person as they reach retirement age. This synopsis has been reprinted to bring it up to date as far as possible.

Last year's report heralded the decision to set up a Health Centre in Bourne. Though this has been agreed by all it is still on the drawing board and we will have to wait before it adds to the total of 45 already in existence in this Country. It will make an admirable first step in integrating the Family Doctor Medical Service with that of the Local Health and District Authorities. The schism between the Branches of the Health Service has existed far too long and to get them under a common roof will add to the Common weal.

In last years report the writer suggested that it would be much more appropriate to the times if the free third of a pint of school milk daily was diverted from the child at the senior school to the elderly person. The first proposition has now been accepted but unfortunately not the second.

The South Area Children at Risk Welfare Co-ordinating Committee and the Welfare for the Elderly Co-ordinating Committee both met regularly during the year. On each representatives of all the Statutory Services and Bodies working in the respective fields of Child care and Geriatrics pool their information and knowledge on difficult cases, so that the maximum benefit can be brought with the minimum of visitors and Red Tape to the person or family under consideration. Both Committees have abundantly fulfilled the expectations of their Founder Members and have become an integral part of the administration of the Social Services in this area.

In an Annual Report five years ago I wrote:-

"Future generations may well dub this era as the Age of the Pill. Pep pills for the day, Tranquillizers for the night and the Contraceptive. There is an increase in juvenile delinquency and crimes of violence, sexual promiscuity is rampant, Venereal disease is on the increase. A third of girls marry before they are twenty and it is estimated that a third of all

teenage brides are pregnant at the time of their marriage.

Five years later can any of this be recanted? Far from it as last year the N.H.S. alone dispensed over 271 million prescriptions of which a large proportion were for conditions of 'Nervous' origin. In the domain of ethics there have been further invasions since then. Extra marital relations are even more prevalent. New Clinics have been formed where single teenagers are given contraceptive advice. Homosexual acts between consenting adults are now legal.

The Abortion Act permits the termination of pregnancies under many headings.

The new Divorce Bill when enacted will strike at the tap roof of matrimony as we understand it.

The final diaphanous veil of censorship is being torn down to permit the defilement of what was once Holy Ground.

Whilst we strive for Healthy minds in Healthy bodies are not these trends salacious rather than salubrious? Has not permissiveness gone too far in these spheres?

Bourne in its setting and privileges from the past is well insulated against the worst of the ills of present day society but cannot afford to remain neutral in its attitude to them.

During the past ten years there has been a continuing and steady advance to keep it a progressive, healthy and happy town. Its friendliness is renowned and commented upon by all who visit or come to live in it. These attributes are the finest possible guarantees for its future and for those that dwell within it.

The new accommodation for the Health Department is eagerly awaited as for the past year the Health Inspector, the Health Departments' Clerk Typist and the writer have each had offices shared with other Departments - a trichotomy which does not make for efficiency.

In drawing this report to a close I want to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement. To Mr. Thompson I say a sincere thank you for your staunch help during the year. I also want to thank Mr. Mason for his unfailing courtesy and Mr. Silverwood our Surveyor for all his assistance so readily given, Mr. Jordan and all my other colleagues on the Staff for their co-operation and kindness at all times.

I acknowledge the parts played by Mrs. J.Orford and Mrs. A.Coward in the clerical side of the work, culminating in the production of this review.

Finally I wish to thank Dr. C.W.Sweetnam for so kindly standing in for me when I have been away.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H.ELLIS SMITH.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District of Bourne.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report concerning the work of the department during 1967.

Housing

Action in respect of unfit housing has continued as in previous years, formal action being necessary in only three cases.

55 West Street - Demolition Order

16 Bedehouse Bank - Demolition Order

16 Willoughby Road - Closing Order

In addition, repair of a number of houses was effected by informal action.

Erection of New Dwellings

Private development continued in Bourne with the erection of fifty new dwellings during the year - a decrease of ten on 1966; However it is anticipated that residential expansion of Bourne will continue as the Peterborough expansion continues.

Improvement Grants

The details of Standard and Discretionary Improvement Grants are given in appendix B.

The number of grants has again decreased, but it is hoped that the raising of the maximum grant and the relaxation of certain conditions will encourage more owners to improve their properties.

Moveable Dwellings

There are two licensed sites in the Urban District containing two and one caravans respectively. They have been inspected and are in a fairly satisfactory condition, with all amenities provided.

The Licence for one site expires in June 1969, and the other in March 1970.

Last year again saw the frequent appearances of 'travellers' on the lay-bys and grass verges in the district. No long term problems were caused, however, as they usually moved on again in a few days. Little nuisance was caused by them leaving rubbish and waste behind them.

PART II FOOD INSPECTION AND HYGIENE

(a) Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the Urban District, situated at Eastgate and off West Road. Both are owned by Messrs. T. W. Mays & Sons Ltd. Bourne.

(i) Eastgate Abattoir

This slaughterhouse is the slaughtering centre for Bourne and the surrounding area and continues to run smoothly and efficiently. Further improvements were carried out during the year in the lairages to facilitate cleaning; this included rendering the brick walls and passages in the lairages and re-covering of some of the floors.

With the present throughput, Eastgate Abattoir is working well within its capacity and the slaughtering staff ensure that the work is done as hygienically as possible.

(ii) Klondyke Abattoir - off West Road

This small slaughterhouse caters exclusively for the slaughter of casualty stock from farms, which may be salvaged for human consumption, and the slaughter of horses for export for human consumption to Belgium.

There were no major alterations carried out during the year and with only sporadic slaughtering being carried out is very easy to run hygienically.

There are no poultry processing establishments in the district.

Meat Inspection statistics for 1967 are set out in appendices C, D and E.

100% Inspection has been easily maintained, with only a slight amount of overtime being necessary.

It will be seen from appendix C that there has again been an overall decrease in the amount of slaughtering done in the district, although more calves and sheep were slaughtered. Meat Inspection charges for the year totalled:- £337 - 7 - 0d

The general standard of animals slaughtered was very high with very little serious disease being encountered. No carcasses affected with *Cystercercus Bovis* were found during the year; nor were any carcasses condemned for Tuberculosis. The only tuberculosis discovered in the Slaughter-house was of the avian type, confined to the submaxillary and mesenteric lymph glands in pigs. There has however been an increase in pig carcasses condemned affected with tailbite pyaemia, this increase co-incides with the increase in intensive rearing of pigs, where they are kept closely penned with poor lighting. This increases the amount of tailbiting, and subsequent infection of the open wound which rapidly causes abscess formation in the spine and subsequent pyaemia.

I would like at this point to record my appreciation to Mr. J. M. Gilmour, Veterinary Officer of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for his help and advice during his visits and inspections.

(b) Food and Drugs Act 1955

(i) Knacker Yard, The Slupe

The knackeryard, owned by Messrs. T. W. Mays & Sons Ltd. was licenced for a further twelve months. Regular inspections were made and the premises have been operated in a satisfactory manner.

(ii) Milk Supplies - Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

Milk was supplied throughout the district by the following retailers:-

M. Bradshaw - supplied by Pinchbeck Dairies

J. R. Chapman - Billingborough - Own herds farm bottled milk and pasteurised from Pinchbeck Dairies Limited.

T. H. A. Curtis West Road - supplied by Pinchbeck Dairies Limited.

Peterborough and District Co-op Society Limited. - Own Dairies

H. Moisey & Sons Meadowgate - Pasteurised - supplied by M. Bradshaw.

Fourteen samples of milk were submitted by Bourne Urban District Council to the Public Health Laboratory and fifteen by the Kesteven County Council. The table in appendix F gives details of the results of these examinations.

One sample of milk gave a positive milk ring test for *brucella abortus*; as it is bottled and produced outside the district, it was passed to the appropriate authority for action; subsequent samples from the same source were satisfactory.

(iii) Bacteriological Ice Cream Samples

Twenty-six samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for

bacteriological examination. The table in appendix G gives details of the results.

All the samples were from national producers and all gave satisfactory results.

(iv) The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

The following are details of premises in the Urban District to which the Regulations apply.

Trade carried on	No. of Premises	No. with washbasins	No. requiring facilities for washing food and equipment	No. with facilities for washing food and equipment
Sweets and Confectionery	6	6	4	4
Bakehouses	1	1	1	1
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Grocers and General	18	18	18	18
Greengrocers	5	5	5	5
Wet fish shops	1	1	1	1
Fried fish shops	2	2	2	2
Cafes Restaurants	6	6	6	6
Food Warehouses	2	2	2	2
Registered Clubs	5	5	5	5
Licenced Premises	14	14	14	14
School Canteens	3	3	3	3
Stalls & Mobile Shops	14	14	5	5

The following defects were notified to occupiers:-

Lack of wash-hand notices in toilets	4
Unsatisfactory floors	2
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation (inc. repair, lighting and ventilation)	4
Inadequate hot water supply	3
Unsatisfactory decoration of walls	3
Exposure of food to risk of contamination	2
Lack of hand washing facilities and hot water to stalls etc.	8

(v) Registrations

- a) Manufacture of sausages and preserved food - 7
- b) Sale and Storage for sale of ice cream - 24

(vi) Watercress Beds

There are two commercial watercress beds in the Urban District; they are situated at:-

- a) Wellhead, Bourne - operated by the South Lincs Water Board
- b) South Road, Bourne - operated by Hereward Watercress Ltd.

No changes were effected during the year, and both are operated in a satisfactory manner.

(vii) Market

The market continues to be held twice a week - on Thursdays and Saturdays. There are about eight stalls retailing food.

The beginning of the year saw the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966. These regulations specifically apply to market stalls, mobile shops and delivery vehicles and greatly strengthen the degree of control over them.

By the middle of 1967 most of the market stalls complied with the regulations and very little resistance to the tightening up of control was encountered.

PART III ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

a) Water Supplies

Mains water is supplied throughout the Urban District by the South Lincolnshire Water Board, although approximately 26 properties are served by private bores. The Water Board take regular bacteriological samples from the pumping station. During the year 96 such samples were taken - all were satisfactory. An adequate supply of water was maintained throughout the year.

Bacteriological samples were taken from 6 bores during the year, 42 samples in all being taken. Two bores gave unsatisfactory results.

On two occasions, the bore serving Klondyke Abattoir showed a slight amount of organic pollution, but successive samples were always satisfactory.

Following notification of persistent ill health of a family at Cawthorpe, the water supply was investigated and found to show a slight amount of organic pollution. With the assistance of Mr. Maxfield the Sewage Works Chemist, the source of contamination was discovered to be ill -

fitting covers on the water storage tanks situated in a barn. These covers were renewed, and the system flushed out. Successive samples have shown the water supply now to be completely satisfactory.

Detailed results of samples from private bores are given in appendix H.

So far as is known only 10 houses are supplied from standpipes, five of which are unoccupied. The population affected is fourteen out of a total estimated population of 5,730.

b) Swimming Pool, Abbey Lawn, Bourne

There were no major alterations carried out to the pool during the year.

Extensive sampling was carried on all through the season, three samples being taken at each visit, one from the paddling pool and one each from the inlet and outlet to the main pool. Twenty four samples were taken during this period, only one of which showed the presence of coliform bacilli. This was caused by a temporary breakdown in the pump. Out of the 24 samples submitted, 21 showed a plate count of less than 10 - a percentage of 89% which is again well above the standard of 75%.

It is pleasing to record that the pool has been operated all during the season in a very efficient manner, the only unsatisfactory results being due to unavoidable breakdowns in the plant.

c) Public Health Laboratory Service

The Council have again been fortunate in having the facilities of the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Peterborough and District Memorial Hospital available for pathological, and biological examination of samples. I would like to record my appreciation to Dr. Glencross and his staff for their continued advice and assistance during the year.

d) Public Cleansing

(i) Refuse Collection

The refuse collection service ran comparatively smoothly and efficiently during the year. The backlog of collections which occur during public holidays is now however taking longer to clear up, and a seven day collection is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain due to the extra work involved in covering the rapidly expanding new housing estates.

(ii) Refuse Disposal

The disposal of refuse continued as previously in the old railway cutting off West Road. The Council are fortunate in having adequate tipping space so conveniently situated to the town, so reducing the overall cost of disposal.

Some nuisance was caused during the summer of 1967 from flies, although the problem was less than in 1966. The problem of rats on the tip has also been not so serious as previously, regular inspection and treatment ensuring that any rats which did appear on the tip were eradicated before they had a chance to establish themselves. The major problem at the refuse tip during the year was that of fire, for a large part of the year the tip was covered in a pall of smoke, making working conditions extremely unpleasant both for the refuse collectors and in the nearby piggery.

During the early part of 1968, it was necessary to call the fire brigade to deal with the fire.

Street gully cleansing work, carried out under contract, was done twice during the year.

e) General Sanitation

General complaints totalled 59 during the year. All were investigated and subsequently dealt with informally.

Some nuisance was caused by fouling of a watercourse, the source of the fouling however was quickly traced and steps taken to prevent a recurrence.

Complaint was also received from occupiers in Drummond Road regarding the smell from a nearby piggery. The owner was approached regarding the nuisance and steps were taken to reduce the smell.

Apart from this one instance, no nuisance was experienced during the year from pig keeping activities.

f) Public Conveniences

Two blocks of public conveniences are provided by the Council - in South Street, near the Market Place and on the Recreation Ground.

As last year, comparatively little nuisance was caused by vandalism.

g) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

In October 1967 Mr. Roffe the Council's Rodent operator retired. He was succeeded by his son-in-law Mr. A. E. Baker. He settled into the job and is proving to be a capable and conscientious rodent operator.

A total of 172 complaints of rats and mice were received in the office during the year. All were inspected and treated where necessary. In addition, routine maintenance of stacks and dykes were carried out with the co-operation of various drainage boards.

During the year, thanks mainly to prompt notification by occupiers no major infestations were found and the rat menace has been adequately contained.

Although there were a few persistantly recurring colonies of rats, rodent control was not a serious problem during the year; although I feel it soon would be if constant vigilance was not maintained.

Appendix K. gives details of Rodent Control work during the year.

h) Clean Air Act 1956

(i) Domestic Smoke

In a principally rural area such as this, there is little need to worry unduly about domestic smoke pollution; therefore no action was taken to declare Smoke Control Areas. With increase on use of smokeless fuels and the increased popularity of central heating many newer houses are in fact smokeless.

(ii) Industrial Smoke

Contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1956 was found in one instance, the trouble was caused by a defect in the stoking apparatus which was soon remedied and no further nuisance was caused.

Regular observation was made on industrial plants in the area and apart from the one instance outlined above, no smoke nuisances were detected.

i) Factories Act 1961

Appendix L shows details of the implementation of this legislation during the year 1967.

j) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Most of the registered premises were inspected during the year. All defects found were of a minor nature and were quickly remedied. No accidents were notified nor was it necessary to resort to legal proceedings to enforce the Act.

The table in appendix J gives details of the implementation of this legislation during 1967.

k) Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act 1956

Inspections made for purposes of Act -12
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation - 0
Number of Premises subject to Act -61

l) Petroleum (Regulation) Act 1928-1936

Thirty-one premises were licensed during the year for the storage of petroleum spirit. All were inspected and deficiencies notified to occupiers.

A total of 33,900 gallons were stored under licence the fees of which totaled £22. 5. 0d. It is interesting to note that next year the fees will be more than double due to recent legislation affecting fees for licences.

m) Pet Animals Act 1951

One pet shop was re-licensed for a further year, it being well maintained.

CONCLUSION

The year 1967 was an interesting year for me; although much of the work was of a routine nature.

I would like to record my appreciation of the valuable help and advice I have received from Dr. H. Ellis Smith, Mr. M. Silverwood and his staff and Mr. F. Mason and his staff; and would express my appreciation for the consideration shown to me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and by the Chairman and members of the Council.

A. THOMPSON,
Public Health Inspector.

APPENDIX A

HOUSES	IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of houses represented	-
		Number of houses demolished	-
		Persons displaced	-
		Families displaced	-
DEMOLISHED	NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	Number of houses represented	-
		Number of houses demolished	4
		Persons displaced	-
		Families displaced	-
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED	-	Number of houses	2
		Persons displaced	3
		Families displaced	1
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT		After informal action by Local Authority	4
		After formal notice by Public Health Act:-	
		by owner	-
		by Local Authority	-
		After formal notice Housing Act:-	
		by owner	-
		by Local Authority	-

APPENDIX B

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) Standard Grants

1.	No. of applications	(a) Owner/occupiers	3	Approved	3	Refused	-
		(b) Tenanted houses	-	Approved	-	Refused	-
2.	No. of dwellings improved	(a) Owner/occupiers	4	(b) Tenanted			-
3.	Amount paid in grants	£552. 10. 0d					
4.	Average grant per house	£138. 2. 6d					
5.	Amenities provided:-						
		(a)	Fixed bath			3	
		(b)	Shower			-	
		(c)	Washhand basin			3	
		(d)	Hot water supply (to any fittings)			8	
		(e)	Watercloset (1) within the dwelling			3	
			(2) accessible from the dwelling			-	
		(f)	Food store			1	

(2) Discretionary Grants

1.	Number of applications approved	6
2.	Number of applications refused	-
3.	Amount paid in grants	£2233. 12. 4d
4.	Number of dwellings improved:-	
	(a) Owner/occupier	3
	(b) Tenanted	-

APPENDIX C

Details of slaughtering over last three years:-

Year	Horses	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total	No. of visits
1965	117	1,136	59	10	3,765	5,529	10,616	566
1966	74	982	57	5	3,307	4,963	9,388	573
1967	54	804	40	16	3,334	3,764	8,012	531

Whole and Part Carcasses Condemned

The following table shows the different species of animals and the number of whole carcasses or parts condemned for tuberculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases:-

APPENDIX D

	Calves	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	16	804	40	3334	3764	54
Number not inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis:						
(a) whole carcasses condemned	1	12	16	15	11	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	118	5	63	156	3
Percentage of number examined affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	18.75	16.2	52.5	2.0	4.4	5.6
Tuberculosis						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	43	-
Percentage of number affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	11	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX E

Details of unfit meat surrendered at slaughterhouses

(a) Carcasses and Part Carcasses

1 Horse Side	-	Trauma and Bruising
1 Horse Forequarter	-	Bruising
2 Beast Carcasses	-	Uraemia
2 Beast Carcasses	-	Oedema
2 Beast Carcasses	-	Gangrene
2 Beast Carcasses	-	Septicaemia
1 Beast Carcase	-	Moribund
1 Beast Forequarter	-	Abscesses
1 Beast Forequarter	-	Decomposition
1 Beast Hindquarter	-	Decomposition
1 Beast Trimmings	-	Oedema
10 Cow Carcasses	-	Oedema & Emaciation
5 Cow Carcasses	-	Johnes Disease
2 Cow Carcasses	-	Pyæmia
2 Cow Carcasses	-	Extensive Bruising
1 Cow Carcase	-	Septic Metritis
3 Cow Hindquarters	-	Trauma
2 Cow Hindquarters	-	Arthritis
8 Pig Carcasses	-	Pyæmia
1 Pig Carcase	-	Moribund
1 Pig Carcase	-	Oedema
1 Sow Carcase	-	Emaciation & Abscesses
5 Pig Hind Legs	-	Trauma
1 Pig foreleg	-	Abscesses
8 Sheep Carcasses	-	Oedema & Emaciation
2 Sheep Carcasses	-	Septic Pneumonia
1 Sheep Carcase	-	Fevered
1 Sheep Carcase	-	Moribund
1 Sheep Carcase	-	Septic Metritis
1 Sheep Carcase	-	Septic Mastitis
1 Side Sheep Carcase	-	Bruising
1 Sheep hind leg	-	Abscesses
1 Calf Carcase	-	Septic Peritonitis
1 Calf Carcasses	-	Immaturity

APPENDIX E (cont.)

(b) Other organs

63 Beast Livers	-	Cirrhosis
43 Beast Livers	-	Abscesses
1 Beast Liver	-	Decomposition
11 Beast Liver	-	Peritonitis
1 Beast Liver	-	Fatty degeneration
4 Beast Lungs	-	Pneumonia
1 Beast Heart and Lungs	-	Contamination
1 Beast Heart and Lungs	-	Pleurisy
2 Beast Kidneys and Suets	-	Oedema
1 Beast Thick Skirt	-	Degenerate Cyst
1 Set Beast Intestines	-	Abscesses
2 Beast Heads and Tongues	-	Actinobacillosis
1 Beast Head and Tongue	-	Contamination
2 Cow Livers	-	Telengiactesis
90 Pig Livers	-	Ascaris
37 Pig Heads	-	Tuberculosis
7 Pig Heads	-	Abscesses
1 Pigs Head	-	Laceration
25 Pig Plucks	-	Pleurisy & Peritonitis
17 Pig Hearts & Lungs	-	Pleurisy & Pericarditis
9 Pig Lungs	-	Pneumonia
14 Pig Shanks	-	Arthritis
9 Pig Mesenteric fats	-	Tuberculosis
2 Pig Kidneys	-	Necrosis
59 Sheep Livers	-	Parasites
2 Sheep Plucks	-	Abscesses
1 Sheep Pluck	-	Pleurisy & Peritonitis
2 Calf Hearts & Lungs	-	Pneumonia

APPENDIX F

Bacteriological and Biological Milk Samples taken in the district.

By Bourne Urban District Council

Dealer	No. of Samples taken	Designation	Results
Pinchbeck Dairies	3	Pasteurised	Satisfactory
Pinchbeck Dairies	4	Untreated	3 Satisfactory 1 + ve Milk ring
Chapman, Billingborough	5	Untreated	Satisfactory
Peterborough Co-op	2	Pasteurised	Satisfactory

By Kesteven County Council

Pasteurised	10	- All Satisfactory
Untreated	5	- 4 Satisfactory - 1 unsatisfactory - Failed Meth. Blue Test

APPENDIX GDetails of Samples of Ice Cream taken in the district

Producer	No. of Samples	Results
Ross Tudor Dairies - Pre-packed	5	4 - Grade 1 1 - Grade 2
Walls - Loose	2	1 - Grade 1 1 - Grade 2
Walls - Pre-packed	6	5 - Grade 1 1 - Grade 2
Lyons - Pre-packed	8	6 - Grade 1 2 - Grade 2
Midland Counties	5	5 - Grade 1

APPENDIX HDetails of Water Samples from private bores

	Coliform B.	B. coli (i)
Klondyke Abattoir (2)	3	0
Klondyke Abattoir (1)	2	2
Klondyke Abattoir (9)	0	0
Eastgate Abattoir (7)	0	0
T.W. Mays Knackeryard The Slipe (3)	0	0
8 Cawthorpe (3)	2	0
8 Cawthorpe (1)	1	0
8 Cawthorpe (6)	0	0
Cawthorpe Farm (4)	0	0
Cawthorpe Hall (2)	0	0
10 Cawthorpe (1)	0	0
8 Twenty Drove (1)	0	0
4 The Slipe (1)	0	0
2 The Slipe (1)	0	0

APPENDIX ISwimming Pool - 1967 Results of bacteriological examinations

Date	No.	Source	Coliform B	Plate Count
6-6-67	21	Paddling Pool	0	16
6-6-67	22	Inlet	0	4
6-6-67	23	Outlet	0	15
20-6-67	27	Paddling Pool	0	0
20-6-67	28	Inlet	0	6
20-6-67	29	Outlet	0	4
28-6-67	32	Paddling Pool	0	0
28-6-67	33	Inlet	0	0
28-6-67	34	Outlet	0	3
11-7-67	36	Paddling Pool	0	0
11-7-67	37	Inlet	0	1
11-7-67	38	Outlet	0	0
8-8-67	39	Paddling Pool	0	3
8-8-67	40	Inlet	0	5
8-8-67	41	Outlet	0	4
23-8-67	44	Paddling Pool	0	90
23-8-67	45	Inlet	Present	0
23-8-67	46	Outlet	0	3
30-8-67	49	Paddling Pool	0	8
30-8-67	50	Inlet	0	3
30-8-67	51	Outlet	0	1
12-9-67	53	Paddling Pool	0	2
12-9-67	54	Inlet	0	0
12-9-67	55	Outlet	0	2

APPENDIX J.

	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	2356	112
2. a) Total number of properties including nearby premises inspected following notification	147	12
b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	123 24	10 9
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	39	24
b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	32 7	18 6

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	17	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)	8	4	-	-
TOTAL	66	33	1	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

TOTALS		3	101	85
TABLE A REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS	Offices	-	29	19
	Retail Shops	3	65	61
	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	2	1
	Catering Establishments open to the public	-	4	4
	Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
	(1) Class of Premises	(2) No. of Premises Registered during the year	(3) Total No. of Registered Premises at end of year	(4) No. of Reg. Premises receiving a general inspection during the year

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspector to Registered Premises - 91

TABLE C	Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
	(1)	(2)
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS	Offices	108
EMPLOYED IN	Retail Shops	256
REGISTERED	Wholesale Depts. Warehouses	20
PREMISES BY	Catering Establishments open to the public	23
WORKPLACE	Canteens	1
	Fuel Storage Depots	3
	Total	411
	Total Males	163
	Total Females	248

APPENDIX E (cont:)

TABLE D - EXEMPTIONS

Part I	-	Space (Section 5 (2))	-	Nil
Part II	-	Temperature (Section 6)	-	Nil
Part III	-	Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)	-	1(Retail Shop)
Part IV	-	Washing Facilities (Section 10)	-	1(Retail Shop)

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS

Nil

TABLE F - INSPECTORS

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act - One

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act - Nil

